failure to punish one set of offenders in the Panama scandal and another less popular protest against the severity of the punishment inflicted on another group. The resultof it all is the complete failure of the attempt to make conflicting sentiments neutralize each other. Indignation and pity won't mix. It has been an interesting experiment which the Government has tried in dealing with public

opinion, but it has failed utterly.

I have affirmed from the outset of the present troubles that there was lack of good faith in the Government's pursuit of guilt under all All France is fast arriving at the same conclusion. There have been honest men engaged in the investigations. Magistrate Franqueville, for instance, splendidly upheld the standard of relentless and incorruptible French justice. Ribot's Ministers protest that they are in no way responsible for the action of the Chamber of Indictments in acquitting the accused politicians, or for the severe sentences against the Panama directors. Few accept these protestations. The fact that men whose power is to be fenred go free, while those whose influence is gone are punished, cannot be reconciled in the public mind, especially when the admitted evidence against some who escape is regarded as a confession of guilt.

The storm of popular anger which greeted the news of the dismissal of the charges against Rouvier, Grévy, and other public men early in the week, must have amazed President Carnot and Prime Minister Ribot. If they thought the public interest in the Panama scandal had so for abated that it would receive such a decision with only ordinary grumbling, they were undeceived. If they expected that the exasperation would be allayed by the sentences of Thursday, they know better now. The Ribot Ministry remains in power only because it refuses to recognize the overwhelming rebuke which it has received. The events in the Chamber on Wednesday

when Cavaignao delivered the speech which man in France are capable of two interpretacompanied it were undoubtedly a blow at the Government policy. If, however, nothing more should follow his protostations of vigorous virtue, the whole episode might be construed as an attempt of the much accused Chamber to whitewash itself. Time alone will make this point clear. The prevailing opinion still is that Cavaignac, taking advantage of a "psychological moment," has not only raised himself from obscurity to preëminence, but that be has doomed the present Ministry.

It is hardly probable, however, that Ribot's Cabinet will fall quite yet. Even its enemies recognize the necessity of the passage of the budget without avoidable delay. The direct issue upon the question of confidence will probably be postponed in the Chamber until the realir necessary routine work has been done. Nobody can guess what may happen any moment however. In the excitement of when the present Ministry falls, we may exdissolution of the Chamber and an early gen-

If Cavaignae should be Prime Minister, and it is conceded that he would have an opportunity to accept that dangerous post, his policy would come the real crisis toward which all the events of the last stormy weeks have been

Exaggerated reports have been sent out about popular sympathy with the Panama prisoners who were sentenced on Thursday. It is a mistake to say that the sen-tences are regarded as unduly severe except in the case of Ferdinand de Lesseps. Even in his case few argue that the punishment ils to fit the crime. The only point raised is that his age, feebleness, and past achievements make it unjust to inflict this disgrace upon him. Insamuch as nobody believes that sentence. The sympathy which many may have with him has no practical point to urge against the authorities.
In the case of Eiffel, at least, public senti-

ment undoubtedly called for a heavier penalty than has been imposed.

M. Eiffel, M. Marius Fontane, and M. Henri Cottu, convicted of swindling and breach of trust in connection with funds of the Panama Capal Company, have appealed against the finding of the Chamber of Indictments committing them for trial on charges of corrupt-By the United Press

The Figure publishes an interview with Mme. Ferdinand de Lesseps, had since the conviction and sentence of her husband. Mme. de Lesseps was found courageous and resolute as ever, and as earnest as ever in her belief in her husband's innocence. Mme. de Lesseps said that her husband was in a very weak condition. A week ago he had been selzed with a delirium that lasted for a day. Then he had a relapse, and had since remained in a state of coms. Alluding to the severity of the sentences passed upon her husband and his son, Mme. de Lesseps said: "I prefer this result. It is a fitting climax that both father and son should be condemned. The very enormity of the sentences will the better protect our henor than less thorough-going injustice would have done. I do not need consolation, for I have reached the end of my Calvary. Nevertheless, there is one thing above all I cannot forgive, and that is that before striking at such a man they waited until physical infirmity had rendered it impossible for him to defend himself. It is better, perhaps that Ferdinand de Lesseps should be unable to know who frightful character of the hiow. When I think of the possibility of Ferdinand de Lesseps being put in prison I ask myself whether I am dreaming."

PANAMA CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Witnesses Fall to Put in an Appearance-The

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- Mr. Colne, the secretary of the American Committee, was again Panama Investigating Committee, the other witnesses having failed to put in an ap-Mr. Coine was examined with reference to

accounts in the blotter heretofore laid before the committee. His testimony threw no light on the entries made. He said that he had not seen the books for four years and that he could not explain the meaning of certain numbers similar in character to the numbers to denote pages in ledgers usually used in ' ter" account books. He said that it could not refer to a lodger, for none was kept. An order system had been adopted, and it was possible it might refer to the number of the orders. Representative Geary evidently thought it

possible that the numbers might really refer to dollars, and that they either represented the amount actually paid, while another amount was put under the regular dollar mark,or else that they represented the amount turned in and the other the amount actually spent. In the Ingersoll account, Mr. Geary said, there was \$5,000 marked down, and two the head of "petty cash" there was \$100 gown. and also the number 22 was marked in the ac-

count.

Mr. Geary asked if \$22 was not the amount actually expended and the other the amount farned in. The witness asserted that this theory was not plausible or good and the numbers might refer to something else. He

son when he came into the office three or four times a year.

Dr. Powers of Vermont thought it might be well to examine the New York books before setting Mr. Thompson's testimony, as they might give them information on which to question him.

It was finally decided to go to New York on Monday and to have new subporase requiring the several witnesses wanted to be at the Piet Office building on Monday morning. Mr. Boyard, Mr. Jesse Beligman, Mr. F. A. Adams of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and Mr. Nathan Appleton of Boston are wanted as witnesses in New York.

of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and Mr. Patian appleting of Boston are wanted as witnesses in New York.

Mr. Fellows referred to the giving up of two coaling stations we formerly possessed in Colombia for the purpose of controlling the isthmus. They had been given up, our flag taken down, and war vessels ordered away just before the American committee was formed, and he thought that it had been accomplished by the same influences which had resulted in the formation of the American committee.

BURNED BY A TURKISH MOR.

Destruction of an American School for Girls by Mohammedans.

The news from Constantinople concerning the burning of the "American Girls' College" at Marsovan by a mob. which was published n THE SUN of yesterday, caused a great deal of talk among those New Yorkers who are interbranch of the American Board of Commisioners for Foreign Mission, which controls the Marsovan station, had received no information yesterday. It is possible that word may be sent to Boston, which is the headquarters for the Commissioners.

At the New York office in the Bible Bouse it was said that the Marsovan station is the most mportant in western Turkey. Reports from there hitherto have been very satisfactory. The annual report of the Board, issued at the Chicago meeting in last October, said:

"The field of Marsovan station is 275 by 125 miles in dimension, includes a total population of 393,400, of whom 45,000 are Armenians, 90,000 Greeks, and the remainder Mohamnedans, and is worked through nineteen regular out-stations. Beside the strong, self-supporting church in Marsovan, with its great Sunday school, and four day schools of 100 churches in the field, located respectively at mountains: Amaria and Vezir Keupru, large report for the year, with special signs of growth at Vezir Keupru and Sameoon. All the out-stations have been visited once this year. some of them several times, by the mission-

Just what is meant by the "American Girls' College" was not understood by the persons from whom The Sun reporter sought information. There is no institution of that name. This account of the station, the institutions, and work undertaken there are from the latest report to the Board:

"This station is at once the centre of an interesting and expanding missionary work, and the educational centre of the mission. Both branches of its work receive the earnest and personal attention of the missionares, and lay upon their strength and time a con-

growth at vesir keepru and dameeon. All the gout and took have been visited once this year, some of them several times, by the mission of them several times, by the mission of the manufacture of the mission. There is no institution of that name them whom Tur Bur senoter sought information. There is no institution of that name them whom Tur Bur senoter sought information. There is no institution of that name them whom the them that the second them there are from the latest report to the Hoard:

This station is at case the centre of an interest has been and the educational centre of the missions of the transport of the Hoard and personal attention of the missionaries, and the educational centre of the missionaries and personal attention of the missionaries and the personal attention of the missionaries and th some effect at every out-station, in church and school in the standards of domestic and school, in the standards of domestic and school, in the standards of domestic and scotal life."

Dr. E. W. Gilman of the American Bible Society, who knows the work performed by American missionaries in Turkey very well, said he believed the despatch referred to the Girls' Boarding School. All the institutions are under the direction of Dr. Herrick, who relieved Mr. Tracy in 1891. Anatolia College, as the extract given above indicates, is for men only. There is an institution called the American College for Girls at Constantinople, but that evidently is not the one meant.

The missionaries at Marsovan in October, 1862 were: George F. Herrick, D. D. John F. Smith, Edward Riggs, and George E. White. The following were instructors: Mrs. Sarah E. Hmith, Mrs. Helen M. Herrick, Mrs. Barah H. Riggs, Mrs. Esther D. White, Miss Ann Eliza Fritcher, Miss Busan D. Riggs. The reports for the past three years have been very encouraging, although there were hints of possible disturbances. In the report of 1891, for instance, appears this significant sentence: "In not a 'ew instances efforts to erect church buildings have been undertaken with great courage and sell-dental.

It is probable that the increased efforts of the missionaries and their c natinuing success have aroused the facatics among the Mohammedan natives, and that they only waited for an excuse to attack the buildings and inmates. The despatch from Constantinople said that some offensive political placards had been posted on the walls of the building which was burned, and that the mob accused Dr. Herrick of having instigated them. He denied this, and appealed to the Governor for help, which was not furnished. The despatch did not say whether any of the Americans or their pupils were injured.

MAJOR M'LEAN VERY ILL.

Attacked by Purumonia While Visiting at a Friend's House.

Major George W. McLean of the Old Guard is seriously ill with pneumonia at the house of denly on Wednesday while making a call by a sharp pain in his left side, which lasted several minutes. The Major, after he recovered. pretended to make light of the matter, but his friends insisted on his remaining over night.

Thenext day he was much worse, and his physician, Dr. Arthur T. Hills of 465 Fifth avenue, was called in. There has been no improvement since then, and yesterday morning Dr. Janeway was called in consultation. Dr. Hills said has night that the patient was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances. The disease obtained considerable footbold before medical aid was summoned, and owing to the Major's age Dr. Hills thinks it will be quite remarkable if he recovers. The Major's wife is with him.

Major McLean has for a number of years been Receiver of Taxes, but is best known through his connection with the Old Guard, of which he was one of the incorporators, and is the commandant. He is over 70 years old, and lives in the agartment house at 27 West Twenty-sixth street. pretended to make light of the matter, i.ut his

The Order of Knighthood to be Conferred

on a Centenarian. AMSTERDAM, N. V., Feb. 11.-In Gloversville on Tuesday evening the Order of Knighthood will be conferred on Champion Thomas H Brown of Fish House Chapter, F. and A. M Holy Cross Commandery. It will be one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of the order, as the candidate has passed his 102d birthday, and, so far as any known records show, is the cidesi man upon whom this order was ever conferred. There will be representatives present from all pasts of the country. After the ceremony a banquet will be served.

New York and Chicago Limited of the New York Cen-

TIRRING TIMES IN FRANCE.

SHE SPEECH THAT BROUGHT AN OBBOURE MAN TO THE FRONT.

Bollet that Cavaignac's Speech and Recotstions Have Sounded the Boom of the Minintry-Popular Distract of the Government—A Feeling that Entry Sentence is
Not Severe Enough—Nobody Knews What
Will Happen if the Chamber is Dissolved.

Pairs, Feb. 11.—The swiftness with which
the whole aspect of things in the French political kaleidoscope citen change has been fillustraited two or three times this week. We have
seen a man unnoticed during all the turmoil
of the past three months suddenly hailed as
the sayrof of society and the future President
of the republic because of one clever speech in
the Chamber of Deputies. We have heard an
angry chorus of public indignation over the
failure to punish one set of offenders in the
Papama scandal and another less popular

and that when the financial statement was
submitted to Paris it was seccempanied by a
submitted to Paris it was seccession of edutacia.

The submitted to Paris it was seccession of edutacia to the subsubmitted to Paris it was suggested that warrains
be asked of the House showed
the Contisent This Kenr-The Col demption for the individual and for society.

Herr Bachem (Centrist) called Herr Bebel's exposition mere phrases, leaving untouched the practical question how socialism could reconstitute society. The contrasts between the rich and poor, said Herr Bachem, could only be minimized by Christian activities.

Herr Liebknecht boasted of the speedy event-ual triumph of socialism, and reproached the Reichstag for indulging in an academic debate as a diversion from the Army bill. Asked to define the socialistic programme, he declared that the party made war upon abuses. and did not dream of organizing a brand-new politico-social state.

Herr Richter (Freisinnige) evoked enthuslasm throughout the House by one of the finest speeches ever heard from him. He poured scorn upon socialism as a fraud on the masses and the Socialist leaders as self-appointed apostles of the oppressed, whom they deluded. He said that among thinking men Socialist theories were bankrupt. The Socialist chiefs knew that no realization of their theories was possible. yet they continued to preach them in order to preserve their influ-

ence on the masses.

Pastor Stoecker, replying to Herr Liebknecht, declared that the Socialists were far from achieving a triumph. They were, indeed. at the end of their resources. The working classes were finding out the hollowness of their theories and the worthless character of

the leaders' professions. The debate was attended with several exchanges of acrimonious language. On one Herr Richter, jumped up and shoated: "If the citizens of our Socialist state did not obey we would refuse them bread."
"Ah." said Herr Bichter, "you would force

them to work under the penalty of death by starvation.' The reply was greeted with applause in all

parts of the house. The hit made by Herr Richter's oration is evidenced by the fact that the Centrists, his often implacable enemies, have resolved to publish it together with the speeches of Herren Bebel, Liebknecht, and Bachem, for distribution among the working classes. Talk in in bringing about the much hoped-for coali-tion of various groups into a law and order party against the Socialists. But the Freisin-nige and Centre parties are separated by a gulf which it is not possible permanently to bridge. They can only cooperate upon espe-cial conditions. possibility of Herr Richter's speech assisting

and more effective than mere disinfection before shipment.

The American colony in Berlin has been lively during the week with nightly entertainments. First came a ball and private theatrical performance at Mrs. I. C. Symmes's, at which Howell's "Unexpected Guest' was admirably played by the Misses Kate and Mary Bott of New York, Mr. Willard, and Dr. Symmes, Another event was a dance given by the Misses Norfolk of Cisveland.

The biggest social function of the present season was the ball at the Opera House, at which the Emperor and Empress held court. The United States Legation was represented by Lieutenant and Mrs. Evans, Consul-General and Mrs. Edwards, Major and Mrs. Hornsby of New York.

Washington, and Major and Mrs. Gringell of New York.

The German Foreign Office has been gratified by advices from St. Petersburg to the effect that the squadron which Russia will send to attend the naval fêtes in New York will not call at Cherbourg, and that the Czerewitch will not visit Paris this year. M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, who returned to St. Petersburg to-day, is known to be a persistent opponent of an alliance with France. The decisions with regard to the Czerewitch and the Russian squadron will be a source of chagrin to the French people.

Editor Bunner's Gift to the Zoo.

A mud-bespattered, one-horse truck drove up to the Sixty-fourth street entrance of Central Park yesterday afternoon and the driver carefully unloaded a small wooden box, which was carried with bated breath into the lion house. Inside the box, huddled together in one corner, were two wild-eyed, trembling Virginia opossuma. They will be known to the daily opossums. They will be known to the unity visitors at the menagerie as Mr. and Mrs. Victor Hugo Dusenbury. The newcomers owe their admission to the menagerie, it is said, to Mr. Bunner, editor of Puck.

It could not be learned yesterday whether the donor caught the oppossums himself, but it was reported that they came from Virginia in the box in which they were carried to the Park.

Descried by the Woman with Whom He

KINGSTON, Feb. 10.-A few weeks ago Charles C. Vanderveer, a balloonist of Sloansville. Schoharie county, cloped with Ida Mitchell. deserting his wife and children. The affection deserting his wife and children. The affection Ida had for him was of short duration for she has now left him for another man, and in genuine or assumed contrition vanderveer went back to his family, but was ejected by his irate father-in-law. Vanderveer made several bolloon ascensions last fail at county fairs and other gatherings throughout the State.

The Pennsylvania's Washington Trains. The superb service of trains run by the Fennayivania Railread between New York and Washington makes this the favorite line to the capital. The trains are fast and frequent.—adv.

SCHOOLS FOR THE INDIANS.

How They Have Increased in Numbers and Voctobers of Late Years,

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Recent discussions, both in and out of Congress, have shown how much reliance is placed on the education of the rising generation for the general improvement of the Indian race. The amount appropriated for this purpose during the current year was \$2,312,385. When it is remembered that in 1877 the appropriation was only \$20,000 and in 1881 but \$75,000, and that in 1882 it had risen only to \$135,000, the vast increase of in-terest taken in this subject during the last ten years must be apparent. Even in 1888 the annual appropriation was only \$1,179,916, so that the greatest work has been that of the last five years. And besides the appropriations of Congress, sums for this purpose are included in various agreements made with the tribes for the purchase of lands.

It is probable that an annual appropriation of \$3,000,000 would secure school facilities for all the children who could attend; and since this is a comparatively small increase above what has already become the maximum appropriation it should be reached soon. The enrollment for the last fiscal year

showed 19,793 pupils, being an increase of 1,867, and an average attendance of 15,111, being an increase of 1,523 over the previous year. The accommodations were naturally rather more than the enrollment. The Government industrial training schools, fourteen in number, not on reservations, were able to accommodate 4.235 pupils; the sixty-seven reservation boarding schools, 7.044; the 101 reservation day schools, 3.714. This made a total of 15.593 for the Government schools. Adding for the religious and other contract schools 5,188, and for the ordinary public schools 107, we find total accommodations for 20,076 pupils. Additional schools authorized by Congress under previous legislation bring the number up to 22,416.

If we turn to the average attendance, we find that it had increased from 3,508 in 1877 and from 4,042 in 1883 to 15,111 for last year. Similar gains, of course, have been made in

the total enrollment. One point which has caused considerable discussion and trouble during Commissione Morgan's term of office is the difference in the support given by different religious churches or associations to the contract schools. The Roman Catholic Church has made a specialty of this sort of work. It has accommodations in its schools for so many Indian pupils as to in its schools for so many inclain pupils as to require much the largest amount of the appropriations set apart for that purpose. As is well known, the contract schools can educate at acheaper rate than the Government schools, because they have not only the fees paid by the Government to rely upon, but the contributions of their respective churches. Out of \$525,831 set apart for this purpose during the current year, the pupils educated in the Roman Catholic schools required the payment of \$364,535; next came Lincoln institution with \$33,400; then the Presbyterians with \$28,040; then Hampton Institute with \$20,040; the Lutherman with \$12,120; the Friends with \$10,220; Mrs. Paggett. \$1,480; the Unitarians. \$5,400; the Episcoprilinas. \$4,890; the Mennonites, \$3,750; Miss Howard \$2,500. The Methodists have now ceased to ask public money for their schools and the Episcopalians have reduced the amounts called for. Perhaps the time will come when the Government schools will be able to accommodate all the Indian children; but in the mean time the work done by the contract or religious schools is important.

One hindrance to the increase of this work has been the failure to appropriate sums large enough for the construction of proper buildings; but of late the limit of cost has wisely been increased. The tendency in such cases is perhaps to give accommodations for school purposes in excess of what is actually needed but, on the other hand, the cost of labor and suitable materials in some out-of-the-way places should be taken into the account.

The Indian school system is now doing good work and should not be checked. The rapidity with which the red men are becoming citizens of the United States is an additional reason for developing this work. A danger to it lately existed in a zeal which outran discretion, and proposed to use the army for collecting the boys and girls from some reluctant tribes, and carrying them by force to the institutions. This, of course, was pushing the theory of compulsory education to an extent require much the largest amount of the appropriations set apart for that purpose. As is

this admission on the subject:

As the work progresses and greater care is used in the sortitiny of those who enter achool, it is found that there is an alarming amount of disease among the chitere, and even under the most panistaking care it develops itself, often rendering it impossible for them to be keel in school. The facts already show that the complaints bereto ore made against the unhealthines of heatern schools were unfounded, because the same conditions manifest thomselves in this Wastern schools near to or on reservations. Very great care is given to this matter, said undoubtedly experience has led to a better saintary oversight of the populs; but there have been spidenice of measies, grantlet fever, diphtheria, sore eyes, and in the recognition of the schools which have well saidly included cases of sickness which have well sarely included the

care, anxiety, and labor of the superintendents and their assistants.

The satisfants that there is a vast amount of disease. The satisfants that there is a vast amount of disease and their services of the climate, almost entered in the lindings living on reservations, exposed as they are to the severities of the climate, almost entered in the severities of the climate, almost entered in the severities of the climate, almost entered in the services of disease, and often limes their children are swept away by epidemics in airming numbers. As there are no health officers among them, and no complete record is kept of disease and death, these matters do not often come to the surface, so that their real condition is known only fo those immediately concerned.

When, however, their children are taken into hoarding schools, where their hannes are enrolled and a record kept of their condition, it very specify becomes known if they are ill, and especially if they die. The death of an Indian child in school is frequently seized upon by Indians who are opposed to education as an excuse for refusing to send their children to school, or as a pretext for demanding their release.

If these are the facts, as put in the mildest

If these are the facts, as put in the mildest way by an ardent advocate of compulsory education, it may be imagined what anxiety Indian mothers may have in some cases at parting with their children, when knowing that they are taken to distant schools, rumored to be the prey of disease and death on account of the change in climate, conditions of life, and general regulations. However, the army officers in recent cases have peremptorly declined to employ their men in any such plans of coercion, so that with that element in the case settled, the work of education will doubtless go on hereafter in orderly and temperate fashion to its beneficent end.

RAPID TRANSIT IN JERSEY.

The Incorporation of a Trolley Line to Jersey City Heights.

Articles of incorporation of the Jersey City. Hoboken and Rutherford Hallway Company have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton. A number of New York and New Jersey capitalists are interested in the project. Among them are H. B. Hyle. President of the Equitable Life Assurance Company of this city; John A. McCall, President of the New York Life; Thomas D. Jordan. Comptroller of the Equitable: Charles A. John son. President of the United States Fireworks Company: ex-Senator Russell of Brooklyn. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, James A. Morrisses and James R. Lee of Paterson, and Charles Curie of Breoklyn.

The capital stock is \$525,000, and it is all subscribed for.

The project is undertaken at the solicitation of people living on the Heights in the northern part of Jersey City and Hudson county. They are greatly in need of rapid transit, and it has frequently been promised to them by the North Hudson County Rajiway Company, which owns all the horse car franchises in that part of the city and county, but nothing has been done up to the present time.

The new company is now engaged in securing a right of way for the road. The terminal station in Hoboken will be at liver and First streets, one block from the entrance to the ferry. The road will run in a direct line to the for of the bill, and thence north through Jersey City and West Hoboken, skirting along the south side of the Schutzen Park through Homestead, New Burham, and Carlstadt to Rutherford. At Rutherford connection will be made with the Paterson and Rutherford Rajiroad, which is to have a line between those two points.

The new road is being strongly opposed by the North Hudson County Hallway Company, and difficulty is anticipated in getting a franchise from Hoboken and West Hoboken, where the North Hudson company exercises consistsable influence over the mucicipal authorities. It was understood yesterday, however, that overtures had been made for a conference between the two companies with a view of entering into an amicable arrangement. The new road is to be run by the trolley system. The project is undertaken at the solicitation

There was a change for the better in the condition of Mr. Bufus Hatch last night. Although it was not sufficiently pronounced to warrant his physician in saying that Mr. Hatch would recover, it gave him house that his patient might be able to sit up in a day or two. B. Altmans Co.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS

in popular

58°., 95°.,

\$1.25 yD. \$1.00 TO

5.00 YD. 18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

Formerly

VERY LIKELY THE MORNING STAR. Traces of an Explosion Found on the Burled Bhip in Front Street,

The discoveries of the last few days in the street strengthen the theory advanced by Mr. J. M. Lincoln that she was perhaps the Morning Star, the powder ship which was blown up in New York harbor Aug. 7, 1778.



THE DEADEYE.

The excavation yesterday was carried or about the stern of the old ship. The flooring of the hold was found to be well preserved. roughly broken hole fifteen feet in diameter. this hole were badly splintered, perhaps by an

There have been many doubting Thomases among the old tars around the Battery who have speered at the idea of the old hulk being

among the old tars around the Battery who have sneered at the idea of the old hulk being an ocean-going vessel, and have maintained that she was an old osnat hoat or soow. These, however, gave in, and acknowledged that they had been mistaken when they made their daily visit to the excavation yearerday afternoon and saw that one of the deadeyes, in a perfect state of preservation, and a dayit, had been discovered.

"That settles it," said one of these to the reporter. "There is no more doubt about her being an ocean craft."

The deadeye and dayit were found near the stern. The deadeyes is the block on the ship's side through which the shrouds are run and to whigh they are fastened. A cut of the ene recovered is given. The dayit was unearthed very near the stern late yeaterday afternoon. It is of a very antique pattern. It consisted of a piece of timber B by 10 inches, with two wooden sheaves. These sheaves were hard and sound, and revolved as readily as if they had just been used to hoist a boat to the deck of the Morning Star.

Coins and relica taken from the old hulk have found a ready sais in the lower part of the city. Patroiman Richard Sevan of the First precinct police station said yesterday that he sold an Italian coin, given him by an Italian working in the excavation, to A. Shermbach, wholesale liquor dealer, Maiden lane and Water street, for \$60. A traffic in spurious relica has sprung up in that part of the city.

Superintendent Hoary said yesterday that he was very much in hopes of finding the name board of the ship on the stern. The workmen have to be carefully watched to keep them from appropriating what they may discover. The high price the relics command are an incentive to them to conceal their discoveries.

An Unknown Woman Unconscious in the Street.

Policeman Jacobs found an unconscious woman yesterday afternoon on Third avenue between Eighty-second and Eighty-third streets. She was about 36 years old, and feet I inch in height. She had short, black hair tinged with gray, wore a beaver sack trimmed with fur, a dress of dark material, and dark cotton gloves. On her corset cover was stamped "K. W. Coll." She was taken to the Prespyterian Hospital, and had not re-covered consciousness late last night.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Sun rises.... 6 58 | Sun sets.... 5 31 | Meon rises. 4 24 Bandy Heok. 4 06 | Gov. Island. 4 85 | Hell Gate.. 5 87

Arrived-Sargupar, Feb. 11. Sa Westernland, Jamieson, Antwerp.
Re Elbe, Van Goessel, Bramen.
Re City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah.
Es Ems, Reimkasten, Genoe.
Re Ardancorrach, Hird, Ciminegos.
Re Kolpino, Smith, Newcasilo.
Re Taurio, Ward, Liverpool.
Eark Quiteria, Goncaives, Rio-Janeiro.
Bark Mary eidenburg, Strickes, Bremen.
Eark Part of Communication of the Communicat [For later arrivals ase First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT Sa Charokee, from New York, at Charleston SAILED PROM PORRIGH PORTS.

Be State of Nebraska, from Clasgow for New York. CUTGOING STRANSHIPL 8:00 P. N £ :00 P. M. Suil Turnday, Pol. 14. Plathian, St. Groix 1:00 P. M. Miranda, Greytown.

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	IMPONING SYNAMENIPS.
	Dus Ti-day.
Brooklyn City Germanic Dania Persian Monarci Victoria	Rotterdam Jan. Swasses. Jan. Livergool Fab. Hawburg Jan. London den. Gibraiter Jan. Havre. Fab. Dou Mandan, fab. IL.
Nartello Yumuri	London Feb. Liverpool Feb. Feb. Liverpool Feb. Feb. Liverpool Feb. Feb.
Gailla	Aniwerp Feb. Feb. Due Wednerday, Feb. 15.
Majestic	k Liverpool Feb. Liverpool 6b. Havre 76b. Havre 76b. Havana 76b. Due Thursdoy, Feb. 16.
Werkendam Croft. Philadelphia	Giasgow Feb. Rotterdam Feb. Dundee Feb. Laguayra Feb. Dus Friday, Feb. 17.
Vega	Bremen Feb. Lisbun Feb. Hamburg Feb. St. Croix Feb.
-	Sustance Meticas

Business Aotices.

in all his glory was rat denied the fort of Adamson's Botanic Balsam to cure and colds. Trial bettles 10 cents. For ladies, the best and purest tonic to Br.

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DIED.

BESMOP.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, at his residence, 646 Monros et., Brooklyn, Thomas Bishop, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends, also members of Aurora Grata Lodge of Perfection, Hill Grove Lodge, No. 540, F. and A. M.; Evening Star Chapter, and Bank Clerks' Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Aurora Grata Cathedral, Bedford av. and Madison st., Sunday, Feb. 12, at 1.50 F. M. 1:50 P. M.

CLARK,-On Priday, Feb. 10, Bridget Clark, widow of James Clark.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to at-

setatives and triends are respectfully invited to at-tend the funeral from her late residence, 465 2d av., én Monday, Feb. 13, thence to the Church of the Epiphany, 2d av. and 21st st., where a solemn high mass of requirem will be offered for the repose of her soul at 10 A. M. Interment in Calvary Geme-CLARKE, On Saturday, Feb. 11, Susan A., wife of

Funeral services at her late residence, 28 Cambridge place, Brooklyn, at 4 o'clock on Monday, the 18th inst. Interment at Swan Point Cemetery, Provi-CUMISKY,-Suddenly, on Peb. 8, 1893, Mary, the

beloved wife of the late Thomas Cumisky.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 31 Domitend her funeral from her late residence, 81 Dominick at, on Nonday, Feb. 18; thence to 81. Anthony's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soni at 10 A. M. sharp. Interment in Calvary.

CUTTENG.—Entered into rest on the 10th inst., Charles Weed Cutting, in the 50th year of his age. Funeral services at Trinity Church, Bergen Point, at 4 P. M. Monday, Feb. 13. Interment at Woodlawn.

DOUBLEBAY,—At Tryon, N. C., on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1898, Ulysses Doubleday. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUANE .- John J. Duane, aged 87. Funeral private. Interment at Calvary Cometery on Sunday, Feb. 12. DUB KEIN.—Suddesly, on Thursday morning, Feb. 9, 1893, as Port Richmond, S. I., Richard G. Durkin.

y, 1990, as Fort about the same respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Maple av., Port Richmond, S. I., at 1:80 P. M. on Sunday, Feb. 12. GIBSON .- At Thomasville, Ga., on Friday, Feb. 10.

James Gibson, Jr., aged 87 years.
Funeral from his father's residence, 238 Ogden st.,
Newark, N. J., on Monday, Feb 18, at 2 o'clock
P. M. HAVILL,-In Jersey City, on Thursday, Feb. 9, Owen, the beloved husband of Catherine Havill. Belatives and friends of the family, also members of Jersey City Council, No. 52, R. A., and Ever Faithful Council, A. L. of H., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late resider

Grore st., on Monday, Feb. 13, at 9 o'clock A. M.; thence to St. Mary's Church, where a solemn high mass will be offered for the happy repose of his soul. HEANEY,-At Newtown, L. I, on Feb. 10, 1898, Nathaniel Heaney, aged 46 years. Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Newtown, on Monday, the 18th inst., at

2:30 o'clock, Train leaves Long Island City 2 o'clock HEICKS,—At Little Neck, L. I., Feb. 10, 1898, Rescum S. Hicks, in his 69th year. Funeral from Reformed Church, Manhasset, L. I., on

Feb. 14, at 2:30 P. M. Trainleaves Long Island City at I.P. M. Carriages in walting at Great Neck. EELLEM.—After a short liness of pueumonia, on Feb. 10, 1893, at 6:30 P. M., at his late residence. 2,276 3d av., Charles Keller, aged 88 years Funeral services will take place on Sunday, Feb. 12, 1893, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family

are respectfully invited to attend; also members of

the lonic and Red Men lodges that he was a mem Lereby summoned to attend the funeral of our late worthy brother. Charles Relier, from his late residence, 2,276 3d av. Brethren will meet at the lodge rooms, German Masonio Temple, at 12 M. sharp, on Sunday, Feb. 12, 1893. By order,

M. H. CULLINAN, Master,
JAMES THOMPSON, Secretary,

LADD,—On Seturday, at 7:30 A. M., Eugenia M., wife of William J. Ladd.

Paneral services at residence, 20 Willow av., Plaintent of M. L. av. Monday avening at 8 Collect. Lereby summoned to attend the funeral of our late

field, N. J., on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Take the 6:80 train from Liberty st., New York. LOGAN.—On Friday morning at 8t. Vincent's Hos-

pital, Dr. John K. Logan, strengthened and consoled with the sacraments of the Church. His relatives and friends are invited to the solemn requiem mass and funeral, or Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, in St. Paul's Church, East 117th st.

McCANLESS.-On Friday, Feb. 10, 1893, Joseph McCanless.
Paneral services at his late residence, 1,875 3d av., on Sunday, Feb. 12, at 6 P. M. Interment in Greenod at 1 P. M. Monday. McMAHON,-Margaret, the beloved wife of James

McNahon, aged 51 years. Funeral from late residence, 2,213 1st av., on Wednesday, Feb 15, as 10 o'clock. Thence to the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, where a sol-smu requism mass will be calebrated for the repose of her soul. Interment to Calvary Cemetery. AXER,-On Feb. 10, at Port Chester, N. Y., Hannah,

beloved wife of Charles H. Saxer.

Funeral from the Church of our Lady of Mercy, Monday, Feb 18, at 19:30 A. M. The remains leave Fort Chester at 12:26 for interment in Caivary Cometery. SCHMID.-At her late residence, 16 East 80th st. on Thursday, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock P. M., Josephine,

eldest daughter of Josephine and the late August Schmid, aged 21 years. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th av. and 50th st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

BINNOTT,-On Friday, 10th inst., at his late residence, 72 First place, Brooklyn, Matthew Sinnott,

aged as years, unearly stated as the state of the state o terment in Calvary Cornetery.

**TOFFEX.--At Jersey City. F. J., on Thursday, Feb. 9, 1898, Daniel Toffey, aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral

services at his late residence, 277 Bergen av., on Sunday, Feb. 12, at 4 P. M. MAPLE GROVE CEMETERY, on the Long Island Rail-cad at Maple Grove Station. City office. 1,273 E'way.

Special Motices.

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NEW YORK CITY BAPTIST MISSION SOCIETY—
N' rubble meeting Monday evening. Feb. 18, at a colock, at the Haptist Church of the Eniphemy, Medican av. corner Gath at Address by Mev. George C. Johnson D. D., of Roston. Subject, "Aggressive Spirinas Work" Companies A. R. C. and it of the First Eggiment Baptist Boys Brigade of New York will be seen. Bible drill by Company B. Cheruses by all fear companies. The public cordinity in vited.

3 ATH ST REYORNED CHURCH, west of Sh av.—
10:20 and 7:30. Evening tonic, "Christ in Jerusalem, with stereopticon illustrations. All pews free.

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